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The Election: Churchill Swings

Sir Stafford Recovers

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Turkey And Greece Voted Into NATO By Foreign Ministers

Ottawa, Sept. 20. The 12 North Atlantic Foreign Ministers today voted unanimously to include Greece and Turkey in the North Atlantic Alliance. The resulting protocol is expected to be finally ratified by their various governments and parliaments by early 1952.

The North Atlantic anti-aggression safety curtain will then stretch from the Arctic Ocean to the borders of Southern Russia and will be stronger by the addition of some 750,000 troops to the North Atlantic armies being built up throughout Western Europe.

The 12 North Atlantic Powers reached unanimity only after Denmark had bowed

to the will of the majority when it became clear that she would otherwise be placed in the embarrassing position of excluding her right of veto to keep Greece and Turkey out.

Ship Sends Out SOS

Dar Es Salaam, Sept. 20. SOS messages were received here today from the Greek ship Aghia Thalassini, 3,508 tons, which is aground off the coast of Portuguese East Africa.

She grounded on Pinta Bank, near Cape Logu, about 45 miles north of Mozambique and 80 miles south of Porto Amélia.

The Aghia Thalassini, built in Sunderland in 1911 and owned by L. G. Keranis, of Androp, was on her first charter carrying coal for Tanganyika Railways. Associated Press.

Moshe Sharett III

New York, Sept. 20. Israel's Foreign Minister, Moshe Sharett, was admitted to Mount Sinai Hospital today for treatment for a chill, an Israeli Consulate spokesman said. Associated Press.

Fire Threat To City

Forks, Washington, Sept. 20. Almost all 2,000 residents of this logging community fled their homes today as a roaring forest fire burned to the city limits. The fire, whipped by a strong east wind, had reached the northern city limits. A spokesman at nearby Quillayute naval air station said: "We will know in next few hours whether we can hold the blaze."—United Press.

New Move To Settle Suez Dispute

London, Sept. 20. Britain is planning an "entirely new approach" to Egypt which it hopes will solve their Suez Canal Zone dispute by bringing Egypt into the international Middle Eastern defence system.

Authoritative sources reporting this today said the new scheme would be the upshot of conversations in Washington among the Big Three Foreign Ministers. The Western powers hope to establish a Middle Eastern defence board allied indirectly to the Atlantic Pact and composed of Britain, the United States, France, Turkey and

Italy. British officials have also been suggesting recently a Middle East Defence Board to build up the defence of the whole of that area.

In a gesture of unity the resolution of admission was proposed and seconded by the Danish and Norwegian Foreign Ministers.

It was made clear on the suggestion of the Netherlands delegation that Greece and Turkey must not be admitted to NATO until all the legislatures of the 12 Powers had ratified the protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty which will admit the two countries.

The North Atlantic Council completed its business today and adjourned at 8.07 p.m. GMT.—Reuter.

Into Action CALLS COUNCIL OF WAR Attlee Expresses Confidence

London, Sept. 20.

Mr Winston Churchill swung into action today for Britain's new general election struggle while the share market boomed in expectation that he would once again be Britain's Prime Minister.

The 76-year-old statesman summoned top Conservative leaders to his country home t Westerham, near London, for a council of war.

On Saturday Mr Churchill will meet his full "Shadow Cabinet"—the men who will be Britain's new Government if his Party wins the election on October 25.

Mr Churchill himself is said to have no doubt of it.

The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, was besieged by reporters for a statement when he set out from his official residence at 10, Downing Street, today to motor north for the Septish Labour Party conference this weekend.

"Labour will go to the country with confidence," he declared. "No fair-minded man can deny that the majority of the British people are better off under a Labour Government than under the Tories."

"For six years, under the leadership of the Labour Government, the British people have carried through an immense task of social and economic reconstruction."

"Britain has played a leading part in the promotion of peace in cooperation with all the free people," Mr Attlee added.

The Conservatives had constantly belittled these achievements but had no policy of their own, said Mr Attlee.

Many Labour members are said to be pessimistic about their Party's prospects in the election. They agree with public opinion polls showing the Government's prestige to be the lowest since 1945.

But the Prime Minister today showed no signs of defeatism. Groups of Labour supporters were said tonight to be annoyed by Mr Attlee's sudden radio announcement of the election, which they think has put Labour at a disadvantage and giving the Conservatives too much time to prepare.

But Mr Attlee has bigger problems to worry about. He was to try to unite his now divided party with an election policy which will skate round the present rearmament question.

Mr Aneurin Bevan's left-wing, Britain's third main party—the Liberals—summoned leaders home hurriedly today from business trips and holidays abroad for a meeting at their London headquarters.

DAFFLING QUESTION Mustering several million votes though with only nine seats in Parliament, the Liberals will play a vital and unpredictable part in the election.

They are expected to put forward only about 150 candidates this time and the big question baffling all election prophets is how the Liberals will vote in the constituencies left without a Liberal candidate?

A new Conservative manifesto is ready and will be issued soon. One of its main themes will be "Away with as much Government red tape and restrictions as possible."

Mr Churchill is believed to have almost completed the Cabinet list he would announce if the Conservatives win.

Sources close to him regard it as certain that Mr Anthony Eden would, at any rate for a time, return to the job of Foreign Secretary. Later, perhaps, he would take over full time duties as Deputy Prime Minister.

Mr Richard Butler would be likely to replace him at the Foreign Office.

Mr David Maxwell-Fyfe, the famed Nuremberg trial lawyer, continues to be strongly tipped as Labour Minister—one of the most difficult jobs in a Conservative Government which has to win the confidence of the powerful trade unions.

Mr Harold MacMillan is mentioned for the Colonial Office if Labour is defeated.

The editor of the Communist Daily Worker, Mr J. B. Campbell, will become of Mr Winston Churchill's opponents in his Woodford constituency at the general election on October 25.

Giving a list of the 25 constituencies the Communist Party would fight, the Daily Worker also said that the Vice-Chairman of the Party, Mr R. Palme Dutt, would oppose Mr Henry Brooke, Conservative leader in the London County Council, at Hampstead.

At the last election in February, 1950, there were 100 Communist candidates. None was elected, and the Party lost the two seats they had previously held.—Reuter.



Doctors have announced that Sir Stafford Cripps has made a complete recovery from his serious ailment for which he received treatment at a Zurich nursing home. Here is one of the latest pictures of Sir Stafford showing him cheerily settling off on a car trip. — AP Picture.

AIOC Buys Oil From Rumania

London, Sept. 20.

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, cut off from its main source of oil in Iran, has concluded a deal to buy 200,000 tons of oil from Communist Rumania.

The Soviet satellite's willingness to part with the oil even for £1,000,000 surprised many officials here. East and West have been fighting a deadly "cold war" to keep oil away from each other. The Anglo-Iranian is paying just over £1,000,000 for the 200,000 tons of Rumanian oil.

A spokesman said the price—just over £5 a ton—was considered reasonable.

British officials hailed the agreement as an example of the advantages of keeping open trade with the Communist bloc. Britain refused to bow to demands from the United States that it halt all trade with the East.

No longer carrying oil from Iran, Anglo-Iranian tankers will call at the Rumanian port of Constanta over the next three months to ferry fuel oil to British naval and merchant ships in the Middle East.

An Anglo-Iranian spokesman said negotiations with Petrol Export, a Rumanian government petroleum organization, began one month ago about the time when the giant AIOC refinery at Abadan was shut down.

A Board of Trade spokesman said the Government, which holds a majority of stock in the AIOC, did not officially enter into the "strictly business" talks with the Communist organization.

DROP IN BUCKET Two hundred thousand tons is a drop in the bucket of Abadan's 32,500,000 gallons annual production. But the Company said it was looking for oil elsewhere—India, Pakistan, New Guinea, Nigeria and Trinidad. It already derives large supplies from Kuwait, in the Persian Gulf, and Iraq, next door to Iran.

The Foreign Office meanwhile was silent on the expected ultimatum from Iran threatening expulsion of British oil experts from Abadan. Rejection of the ultimatum is certain, but what happens after that is anybody's guess. Britain has said she would land troops to "protect" British citizens at Abadan but did not make it clear whether she would "fight" the expulsion order.—United Press.

SHAKE'S WARNING Tehran, Sept. 20. The Shah today warned founding Parliament, Deputies, and Senators that Persia faces a "delicate situation" and appealed for harmony in serving the people.—Associated Press.

11 KILLED IN TRAIN CRASH

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 20. Eleven people were killed and 90 were injured in a Brazil train crash last night.

A passenger train running from Belo Horizonte to Sao Paulo was crowded with people travelling from the north to escape the drought.

It hit a freight train travelling in the same direction 17 miles from Barbazena.—Reuter.

Fatal Plane Crash

Burbanks, Newfoundland, Sept. 20. A Norreman plane owned by a mining company, crashed on landing at South Fonda airfield yesterday, killing all seven people aboard.—Reuter.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Election Prospects

THE optimism felt by the Conservatives over the outcome of the impending general election is understandable. Recent public opinion polls have been favourable to them, although, of course, these are not always an accurate forecast, as for example the last American Presidential election in which, without exception, they miscalculated the result. It is doubtful, indeed, whether the Conservative Party organisers take very much notice of Gallup Polls in assessing election prospects. A more solid basis is the knowledge that the people of Britain generally are weary of austerity, controls, restrictions, shortages and inflation, and that the voters (especially those who are capable of swinging the result one way or the other) automatically blame the government in power for existing conditions. Moreover the middle-class electors have given a number of signs that they are disillusioned about the beneficial effects of nationalisation and that they do not desire to see any further extension of this policy. Another, but not so easily assessable consideration is the recent split in the Parliamentary Labour ranks, with Nye Bevan challenging the authority and leadership of Mr Attlee. It is something which the Tories may be able effectively to exploit during the coming election campaign. In the final analysis, however, the election will probably be decided on which party can most effectively place before the country a programme that is as convincing as it is appealing. In some respects the Conservatives are at a disadvantage. They can hardly attack the basic features of the Socialist Government's foreign policy although they can, and probably will, attempt to capitalise on the none too resolute policy of the Government vis-a-vis Persia and Egypt. In the domestic field the Conservatives, apparently, are committed to the retention of nationalisation so far as it applies to coal mines, the Bank of England,

electricity services and wireless and telegraph communications. On the other hand they have given notice they will repeal the legislation which provides for state ownership of the steel industry. This Tory attitude to the most controversial political issue of the last 20 years may tend to confuse middle-of-the-road electors because it suggests that nationalisation can be a good thing as well as a bad thing. The Conservatives may find it necessary to clarify their position between now and October 25. Mr Churchill's party will be on safer and more popular ground in attacking the Socialists' building record and their proposals for resolving the problem, and an energetic campaign on this issue may well win for the Tories a substantial number of normally adverse votes. Both parties are in agreement in principle on (a) an efficient and effective rearmament programme and (b) increased production. They part the ways only on methods to be employed for obtaining best results. The Conservatives claim that irresolute Government policy and a pandering to trade unionists prevents the necessary increase in production, and they further claim that government restrictions, high living costs, and inflation deny either employers or workers incentive to produce more and faster. The various points will be debated with considerable vigour during the next four weeks, but the election is still likely to be a very close result. Neither party has any illusions about the difficulties which will beset the next Government. The financial, economic and social structure of the nation must, to some extent, be jeopardised by inescapable rearmament commitments. Life in Britain in the immediate future is not going to be easy whether the Socialists or Conservatives hold the reins of government. But the Tories can expect to be returned to power because the majority of the people are now thoroughly bored with Socialism.

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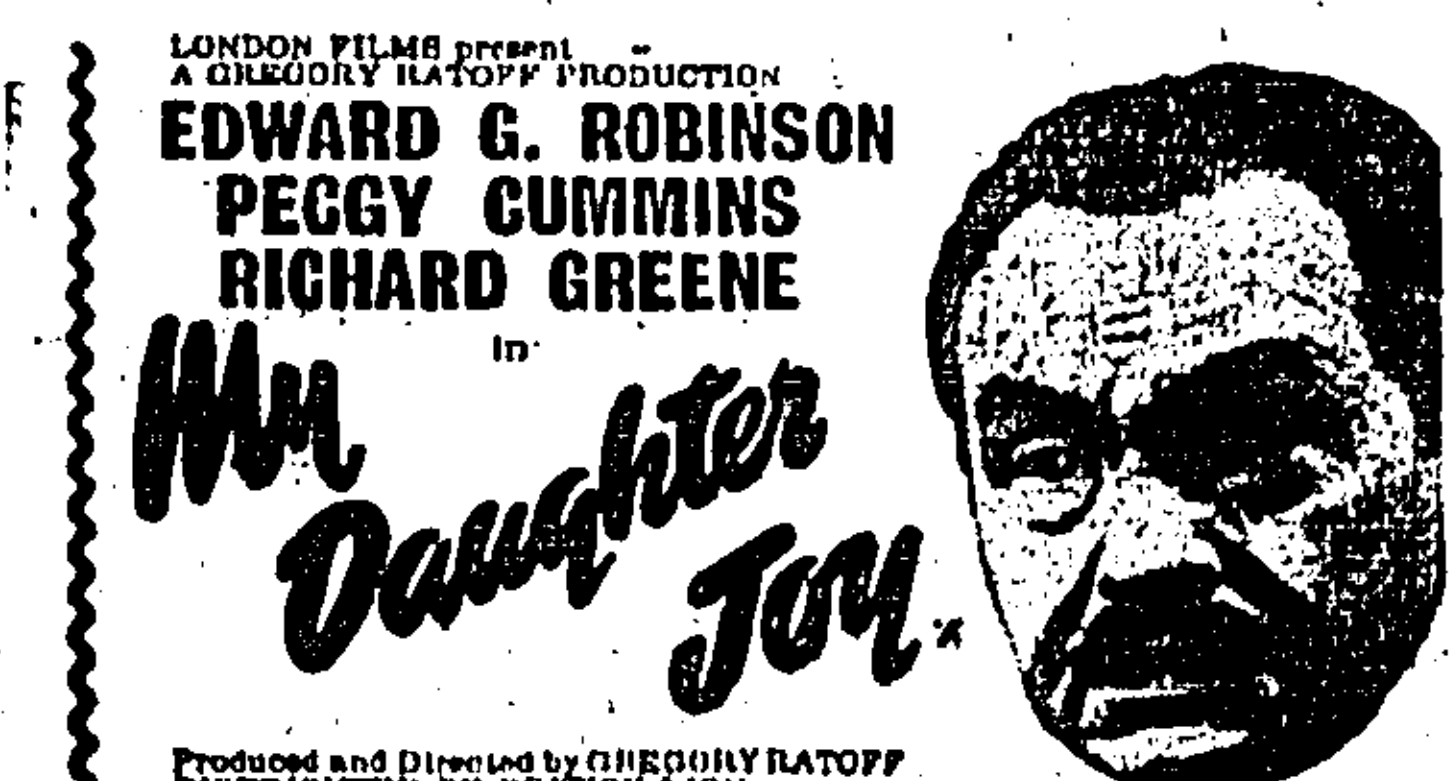
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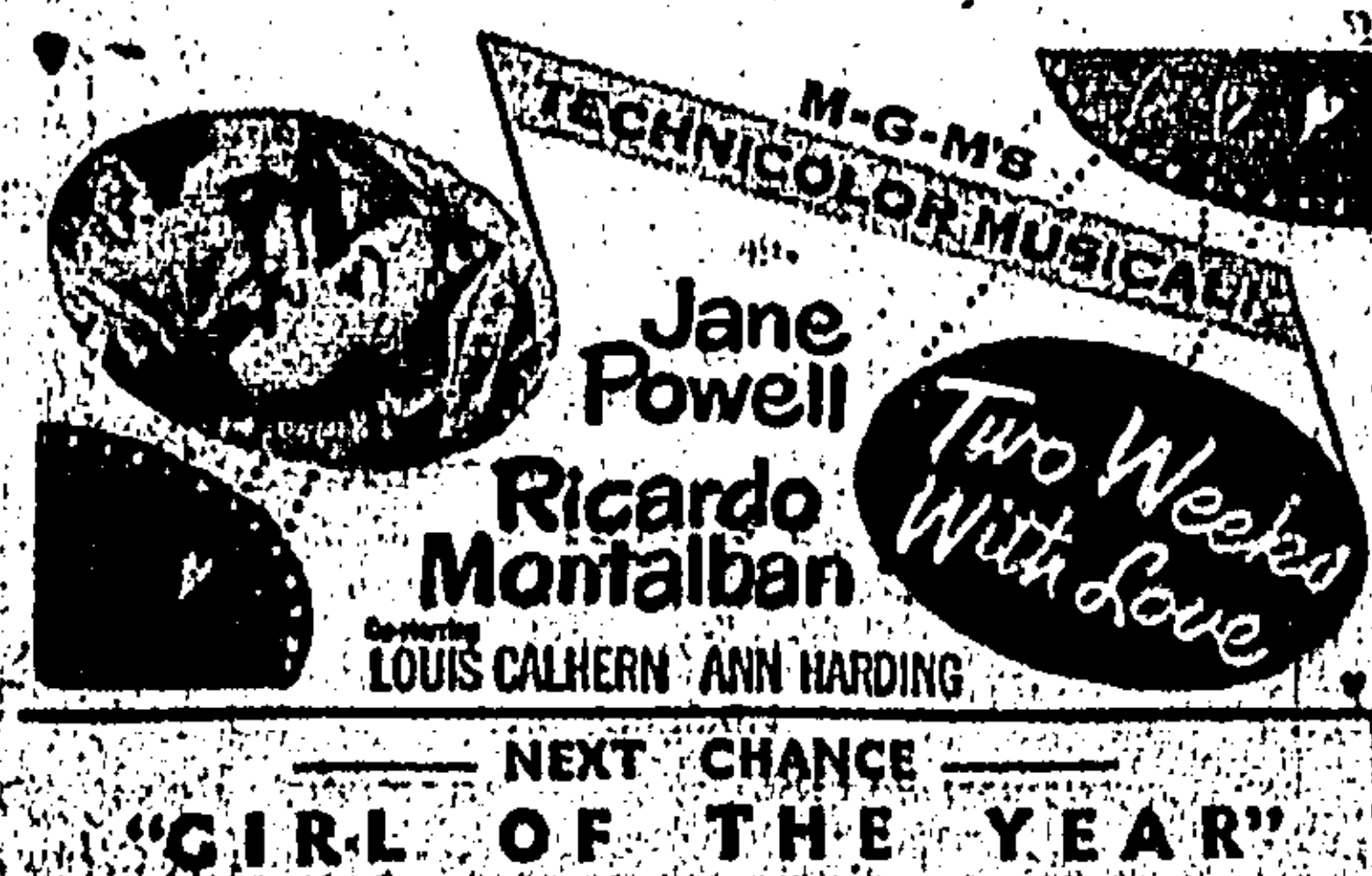
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New Oil Refinery In Iraq?

London, Sept. 20. General Nuri Es Said Pasha, the Iraqi Premier, is discussing with a British firm the question of a new oil refinery near Baghdad. It was understood from a usually reliable source today.

The refinery, with a capacity of a million tons a year, will be built at an estimated cost of £8,000,000.

General Nuri Es Said arrived by air from Baghdad two days ago.

The new refinery will be the first in Iraq. Its expected output will be about a quarter of the Iraqi refinery.

Talks have already taken place between the Iraqi Government and the Iraq Petroleum Company, whose officials General Nuri Es Said met in London yesterday on the supply of crude oil to the new refinery.

It is expected to be about three years before the new refinery is completed and full output is attained.

Its existence in Iraq will significantly affect the position of the Haifa refinery, which is still being boycotted by the Arab states, by providing an alternative plant.

It will also affect the present need of Persian Gulf countries to transport oil for refining through the Suez Canal to Haifa.

General Nuri Es Said is also discussing the implementation of the new 50-50 profits oil agreement signed, but not yet ratified between the Iraqi Government and the Iraq Petroleum Company, and the future of two Anglo-Iranian Oil Company subsidiaries in Iraq with AIOC officials.

CRITICAL ISSUES

These are a distributing concern known as the Faiden Oil Company and the Shanqia Oil Company, which maintains a small refinery for internal use.

Tomorrow the Iraqi Premier will call on Mr. J. Bowker, the Assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office in charge of Middle East Affairs, for a general review of the Middle East situation.

There are several current critical issues of mutual interest to Iraq and Britain, observers in diplomatic quarters said.

These include the Persian oil crisis and the known fact that British bases in Iraq may be called into use if British troops are needed to cover the evacuation of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's remaining staff at Abadan.

The Prime Minister's visit, however, is a private and commercial one and he is not the guest of the British Government.—Reuter.

President Evades The Issue

Washington, Sept. 20. President Truman was today asked at a Press conference whether he thought that the Soviet Union had lost the initiative in the cold war through its recent diplomatic setbacks at San Francisco, developments at the Ottawa meeting of the North Atlantic Pact Council and the recent disclosures of increased atomic developments in the United States.

The President replied that this was a question he could not answer.

He said that the United States must wait for results and then added that there was a stronger possibility for world peace than ever if the United States went ahead with its defence preparations.

The American idea, he said, was for a free and happy world. Asked where the Korean truce negotiations fitted into the picture, the President said that the talks were requested by the Communists and the United States was prepared to make every possible effort for a peaceful solution to avoid loss of more lives.—Reuter.

TRUMAN STILL KEEPS MUM

Washington, Sept. 20. President Truman declined to say today whether he would seek re-nomination for the 1952 presidential election.

But he told a Press conference he intended to have a hard time in running the Democratic Party's platform.

He forecast a Democratic victory in 1952 and said that the opposition was without ideas and had resorted to "the old tricks of the trade."

"Germany & Europe" Talks Opening At Strasbourg

Hamburg, Sept. 20.

Germany's place in Europe today will be discussed at a conference of the European Movement to be held here from tomorrow to September 23.

Mr Winston Churchill has been invited to attend. If he does he will be a great attraction, for most West Germans either admire him intensely or hate him intensely. There is no apathy in their attitude towards him.

The guiding spirit behind the conference is M. Paul Henri Spaak, President of the Council of Europe, who will be chairman of the conference.

It was M. Spaak who, last November, told the General Assembly at Strasbourg that European politicians knew far too little about the problem of neighbouring countries and their psychological background. He then expressed a wish that leading figures in the public life of West European States should meet to discuss the most urgent of the European problems—the relationship of Germany to Europe.

About 40 German and 40 other delegates will take part in the conference, as well as members of the International Executive of the European Movement.

Delegates will come from Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria and Switzerland.

All the major political parties and economic groups of Western Europe will be represented and several governments have expressed a wish to send observers.

The conference intends to examine the difficulties which stand in the way of co-operation between West Germany and West Europe and to develop understanding among the nations of one another's problems.

FREE DEBATE

It will try to clarify traditional points of view as well as the root causes of major existing misunderstandings. It is not intended to search for a working compromise but rather by free debate to bring into the open factors dividing Europe today.

Reports will be presented by Dr Ernst Friedlaender, a German writer, and Professor Raymond Aron, of the Ecole Nationale d'Administration in Paris. They will include such points as the Allied splitting of Germany into two countries, the psychological difficulties of German-West European relationship, Germany's name is still anathema to many people living in countries which she occupied during the war—and West Germany's part in West European defence.

The European Movement is an unofficial organisation of various groups working for European unity. Its four presidents are Mr Winston Churchill, Signor Alcide de Gasperi, Prime Minister of Italy; M. Robert Schuman, the French Foreign Minister; and M. Henri Spaak, former Prime Minister of Belgium.

The conference will be the European Movement's sixth. The first, at the Hague in May, 1949, was decisive in the formation of the Council of Europe.

EARLIER MEETINGS

In February, 1949, a Brussels conference laid down the Movement's political aims and settled the details of its structure and organisation. Two months later, a London conference on the economic problems of a European Union resulted in the Schuman project for pooling West European iron, steel and coal resources.

This is still only a project awaiting ratification by the Parliaments of member countries before anything tangible can be done.

A Lausanne conference in December, 1949, which discussed the material and moral conditions for the creation of a European spirit, led to the establishment of Europa College at Bruges in Belgium, and of the European Cultural Centre in Geneva.

A Rome conference in July, 1950, was followed by the setting up of an European Refugee Organisation.

After Hamburg, it is proposed to hold a conference in London next December to discuss problems of Eastern Europe. Mr Harold Macmillan, Secretary of State for Air, to Mr Churchill's caretaker Government of 1945, would preside.

GERMANY AS PARTNER

The Hamburg conference, organised by the Secretary-General of the European Movement, Dr J. H. Reijnders, of Brussels, will be opened at the Town Hall. Plenary sessions will be held in another building.

The official languages will be English, French and German. Simultaneous translations of speeches will be given over each delegate's headphones.

The reports by M. Raymond Aron, President of the Paris Ecole Nationale d'Administration, and Dr Ernst Friedlaender, a German political commentator, advocate the incorporation of West Germany as a free and equal partner of the European community and consider a West German armed contribution to European defence a logical conclusion of such a partnership.

M. Aron said that German opposition to rearmament was understandable but the Western powers could never force the Germans to rearm. This the Germans must decide for themselves.

Dr Friedlaender said that it was wrong to think that steps to make West Germany an integral part of Western Europe made the East-West German split worse.

"Whatever makes Europe stronger, and makes stronger Western Europe, also strengthens the prospect that Europe will later be re-united with all the peoples and sections of peoples torn away by force and now behind the Iron Curtain," he wrote.—Reuter.

Digger Gets A Hand



An Australian soldier with injured eyes is led down the gangplank of the Danish hospital ship Jutlandia, which arrived at Southampton from Korea on Sept. 14. — AP Picture.

Indo-China Vital Barrier In Fight Against Reds

Washington, Sept. 20.

General Jean de Latre de Tassigny, French Commander-in-Chief in Indo-China, told the National Press Club today that if Indo-China were lost to Communism, then there is really no barrier before Suez.

He warned his listeners that defence of the Associated States of Indo-China was vital if all Asia was to resist the march of Communist aggression.

"I do not say it is sufficient to protect Indo-China to safeguard Asia, but I do say it would probably be sufficient to lose Indo-China to lose Asia," he said.

General de Latre renewed his appeal for American arms and equipment for his troops in Indo-China. Such aid was a good investment because the French and their allies of the Associated States were fighting not only in defence of themselves but for the defence of the world's liberty.

Tonkin, whose capital is Hanoi, was the keystone of the whole structure of Indo-Chinese defence.

"Once Tonkin is lost, there is really no barrier left before Suez. I will leave to your imagination how, as time goes on, a Communist fifth column would get into the game in every country, while a strong external Communist force would apply pressure to its frontiers."

END OF ISLAM

"But the fall of Asia would mean the end of Islam, which has two-thirds of its faithful in Asia. It would mean upheaval in North Africa, the defence of Europe would be in jeopardy. In what situation would Europe find herself, flanked in this way and remaining as the last clear patch at the end of an immense Red continent?"

The General said, "Loss of Tonkin would open to Communist invasion the road to Bangkok, to Singapore, and many other roads that you can easily guess, and the loss of Southeast Asia would mean that at its disposal essential strategic raw materials that the Japanese economy would forever be unbalanced, that the whole of Asia would be threatened."

The Foreign Minister in the new Coalition is a non-party man, M. Sakari Tuomioja, Director of the Bank of Finland and an expert on trade and finance.

M. Kekkonen himself is a lawyer. During his two years as Prime Minister, Finland's relations with Russia have been smooth.—Reuter.

Scrambled



Russians' New Jet Fighter

New York, Sept. 20. The magazine Aviation Arts says it has received word of the development by Soviet Russia of a new jet fighter plane vastly improved over the MiG-15s.

The magazine said its information came from a German source in contact with Russian aviation work.

The new plane, with a short fuselage and untitled, swept-back wings, is powered by an 8,000 to 10,000-pound jet thrust engine, the magazine said, and should be capable of supersonic speeds.—Associated Press.

GERMAN LEADERS CONFER

Reaction To East Zone Offer

Bonn, Sept. 20.

The West German Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer, today met Professor Ernst Reuter, Mayor of Berlin, and the Berlin Deputy Mayor, Walter Schreiber, to discuss East Germany's latest offer of all-German unity.

On Tuesday Dr Adenauer rejected the East German offer voiced by the East zone Prime Minister, Herr Otto Grotewohl, as it stands. He demanded that democratic liberties be first re-established in the Soviet zone.

But the West German Parliament has still to give its answer, probably next week.

Allied observers here noted that while most politicians in Bonn are against accepting the offer under present conditions some Christian Democrat (Government) leaders elsewhere in West Germany and in West Berlin have urged careful consideration before answering with a flat "No"—Reuter.

SOVIET STATEMENT

Berlin, Sept. 20. The Soviet Control Commission for Germany tonight backed the East German Premier, Dr Otto Grotewohl's, proposal for an all-German election.

General Vasily I. Chulikov, head of the Soviet Control Commission, told the official East German news agency, ADN: "The present split of Germany cannot and must not continue much longer."

"I consider the proposal an expression of the justified right of the elected representatives of the people to strive for a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany and for the safeguarding of a permanent peace and the independence of Germany."

General Chulikov said: "The German people and their elected organs have the right to take the cause of Germany's reunification on a democratic and peaceful basis into their own hands."—Reuter.

AGREEMENT REACHED

Bonn, Sept. 20.

Britain and West Germany today settled their months-old dispute over West German scrap exports with an exchange of letters between the Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer, and the British and American High Commissioners.

The letters registered agreement of a West German compromise dividing the scrap collected in West Germany between export and home use.

Under a last minute amendment Britain and the United States have ensured that other foreign countries would never get more than 25,000 tons monthly out of the exports, an Allied official said.

The agreement will allow the belated Anglo-West German trade treaty for April to December, 1951, to be signed probably in the next few days.—Reuter.

POP



ITALIAN TREATY REVISION URGED BY THE NATO

Ottawa, Sept. 20.

The North Atlantic Council today urged the revision of the Italian peace treaty.

The Council did not refer to Italy by name but in a general declaration stated that all obstacles which hindered co-operation in the North Atlantic community on an equal footing should be removed.

The statement said that the Council had decided to establish a ministerial committee composed of Belgium, Canada, Italy, Holland and Norway to consider further strengthening of the North Atlantic community and implement the non-military provisions of the North Atlantic Pact.

The Italian delegate to the Council meeting stated earlier that Italy was satisfied with the declaration in this form as it was primarily a question of removing discriminations against Italy.

An official spokesman pointed out that by the removal of obstacles to the "equal footing" of Italy that country would obtain the rights possessed by all the other NATO members who are members of the United Nations Organisation to engage in collective self-defence in accordance with the United Nations Charter.—Reuter.

POSTPONEMENT LIKELY

Ottawa, Sept. 20. The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, said here today that the North Atlantic Council meeting fixed for October 29 at Rome will probably have to be held on another date because of the British general election four days earlier.

He told a news conference that it would be impossible, regardless of the outcome of the October 28 polls, for a British Government to send Cabinet delegates to a Rome meeting on October 29.

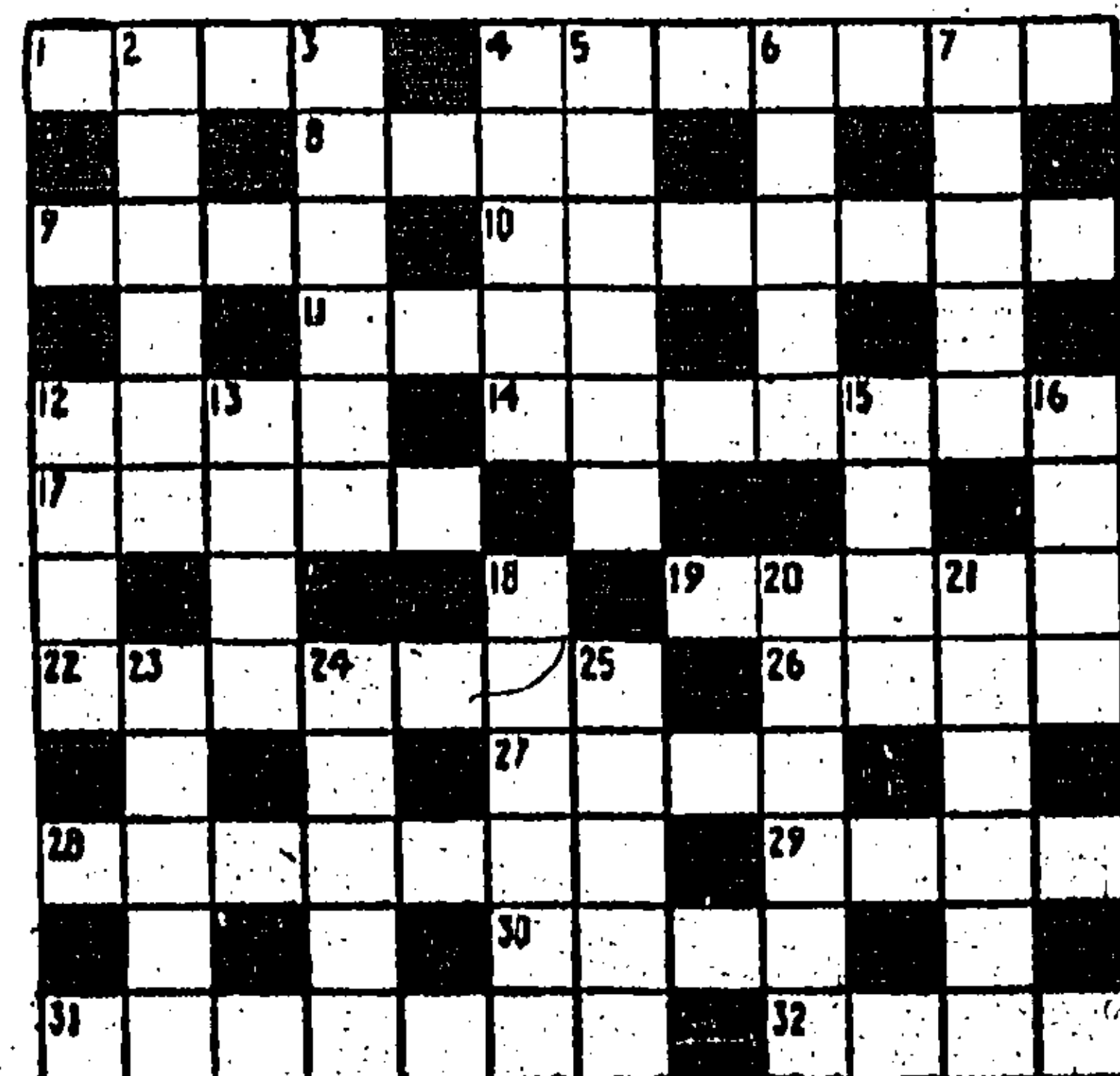
The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, and the Defence Minister, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, who are attending the NATO conference here with Mr. Morrison, ended off reporters' questions about the coming election.

They said they should not talk British politics in Canada. When Mr. Morrison said he thought he ought not to discuss British politics, Mr. Shinwell interrupted with the comment that there was no doubt who would win the election. Mr. Morrison replied, "We are not supposed to talk politics here."

GOING WELL

Mr. Gaitskell told the news conference that Britain could not very well expand her three-year rearmament programme—to cost £4,700 million—without very seriously affecting her whole economy, particularly the export trade. Reporters had asked Mr. Gaitskell if it were possible to accelerate British rearmament.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Deeds (4).
- 4 Learned (7).
- 8 Heap (4).
- 9 Pop (4).
- 10 Garb (7).
- 11 Ceremony (4).
- 12 Crooked (4).
- 14 Serious (4).
- 17 Got up (4).
- 18 Fight (4).
- 22 Set alight (4).
- 23 Charity (4).
- 27 Symbol (4).
- 28 Solicit votes (7).
- 29 Shrink back (4).
- 30 Reverberation (4).
- 31 Splice (4).
- 32 Indicators (4).

DOWN

- 2 Skillful (6).
- 3 Accelerates (6).
- 4 Pleases (6).
- 5 Abrogate (6).
- 6 Haggard (6).
- 7 Lock (6).
- 13 Outer covering (4).
- 15 Midday (4).
- 16 Poor (4).
- 18 Gratitudes (4).
- 19 Diminish (4).
- 20 Ravine (4).
- 21 Moved at this pace (6).
- 24 Angry (6).
- 25 Flung (6).
- 26 Plaster (6).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Priest, 5 Ditty, 8 Later, 9 Gossip, 10 Found, 11 Pains, 12 Afar, 13 Cities, 14 Medico, 15 Credit, 16 Sidel, 17 Hunt, 18 Damps, 19 Flaven, 20 Immet, 21 Egged, 22 Plume, 23 Senses, Down: 1 Pageants, 2 Instance, 3 Slip, 4 Tapered, 5 Defiant, 6 Jumpy, 7 Rye, 8 Rye, 14 Rye, 15 Rye, 16 Rye, 17 Rye, 18 Rye, 19 Rye, 20 Rye, 21 Rye, 22 Rye, 23 Rye, 24 Rye, 25 Rye, 26 Rye.

Truman Chats With Marshall and Successor



President Truman chats with General George Marshall (centre) and Robert A. Lovett at the White House after General Marshall announced his resignation as Secretary of Defence. Mr. Lovett, General Marshall's deputy, has succeeded him in the post. — AP Picture.

Special Winter Clothing For British Troops

Korea, Sept. 20.

British Commonwealth troops are today unloading and distributing to men in the line 400 tons of special new winter clothing.

A high ranking Commonwealth officer said tonight that every Commonwealth soldier in Korea — British, Australian, Canadian, New Zealand, Indian — would have warm winter clothing whenever it was necessary.

Chill winds from the Siberian steppes began whistling down the Korean peninsula only two days ago, bringing promise of the frigidly bitter winter to come.

Last winter United Nations soldiers talked of "the cold that makes men cry."

Today, 155,000 thick blankets are in the process of distribution and great crates — all labelled "Winclath" — are arriving at Commonwealth Division distribution points.

These crates contained sleeping bags, newly developed frost-proof boots, fleecy underclothing, gloves, scarves, woolen caps, ski-socks, mittens and several layers of other clothing especially for the extreme winter-fighting conditions in Korea.

A Gloucestershire officer who experienced the Korean campaign last winter said tonight, "Thank God this equipment has arrived early instead of late as it did last year. It was heart-breaking seeing the lads being frozen into casualties, some times losing fingers and toes. We did not get our sleeping bags until January — half way through winter."

TOP PRIORITY

"Operation Winclath" is nearly a month ahead of schedule as it was not due at the Division until October 15, according to officers in charge of distribution.

From Britain it was transhipped via Kure in Japan to Pusan in Korea. The Commonwealth officers gave every crate labelled "Winclath" top priority.

Within three days 7,000 tons of the winter clothing was on trains bound for frontline distribution points.

The underclothing for each man consists of a flannel vest for holding body warmth under heavier clothing, a fleecy woolen elastic pyjama-type trousers with another pair of woolen "longies".

Over this the soldiers will have a layer of pile-lined parka, then a fourth layer of padded new wind-proof jackets — with hood — and windproof trousers.

THE "MUKLAK"

Additionally, there are two types of outer coats, the weight and length varying according to the soldier's duty.

Over his hands the Commonwealth soldier will have woolen, waterproof covered trigger mittens and a white over-mitten.

On his feet he will have three pairs of socks, felt inner lining, then the new canvas frost-proof boots.

Last winter men's feet froze after they had been in action because of sweating inside the American-type rubber shupaks.

The new British boot, called a "muklak", is of canvas-type material which allows the foot to breathe while a wide flange holds a few dry leaves over the sole.

RUSSIANS REPEATING TACTICS

Warning To Egypt
On Defence Pact

London, Sept. 20.

Russia's warning to Egypt against joining any Western defence scheme was in line with her previous attempts to keep Norway out of the Atlantic Pact, diplomatic quarters here said today.

Similar notes may be sent to Turkey and Greece.

The Kremlin representations to Oslo in 1949 during the preliminary negotiations on the Atlantic Pact were politely rejected by the Norwegian Government, which said that the Atlantic Pact was of a purely defensive character.

Russia later sent a series of protest notes to other member countries, including Denmark.

The reported delivery of a Russian note in Cairo warning against membership of a Middle Eastern Command organised by the "West" was a repetition of the same policy, it is considered here.

REPORTS NOTED

The Russian Government, it is assumed, had noted the reports current for many weeks that the admission of Greece and Turkey to the North Atlantic Pact would be followed by the setting up of a Middle Eastern Command not subordinate to but linked with NATO through the common membership of a number of countries, including Turkey itself.

It is generally believed that Egypt will be invited to become a full member of this Command when plans for its construction gets under way.

A decision to admit Greece and Turkey is virtually certain to be taken by the Atlantic Pact Ministerial Council in Ottawa this week following the Danish Government's decision not to block their entry.

But a formal invitation to the two countries cannot be sent until the 12 European foundation governments have ratified the protocol to amend Article 8 of the Atlantic Pact Treaty to include the territory of Asiatic Turkey.—Reuter.

Lowering Of Tariffs Proposed

Geneva, Sept. 20.

France today proposed to the 30 contracting nations to GATT (General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs) that they should lower their tariff barriers by 30 per cent in three yearly stages of 10 per cent each.

The French Minister of Commerce, Mr. Pimlin, told the 30 GATT nations, "The resulting increase of productivity would enable us eventually to achieve a lowering of costs and prices and thereby making it possible to improve the standards of living of our peoples."

Mr. Pimlin urged that his proposal be given serious consideration as a compromise between complete elimination of Customs barriers which would harm under-developed countries.

Mr. Pimlin made his suggestion at the closed GATT conference at present in session here.

Addressing a Press conference later he said that he had not encountered any particular opposition.

He said, however, that he did not expect a decision to be taken at present conference and that all governments would have time to consider the question.—Reuter.

Abduction Of Governor

New York, Sept. 20.

President Elpidio Quirino of the Philippines has received assurances from National Defence Secretary Ramon Mag-saysay that everything possible is being done to rescue Governor Gregorio Santayana of Quezon Province.

Santayana was kidnapped on Wednesday 80 miles south of Manila.

Press Secretary Antonio Arizabala said the President was very perturbed by news of Santayana's abduction. Mr. Mag-saysay told Mr. Quirino by telephone that a ransom will probably be demanded for the Governor's release. Mr. Arizabala said.—Associated Press.

Fears Of Unfair Methods

London, Sept. 20.

A British trade leader expressed fear today that British industry will soon begin to suffer from unfair competition by the Japanese.

Lord Mancroft, Vice-President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, asked: "Will Japan be permitted to return to the unfair trading methods such as currency manipulations and pirating of designs that contributed to her pre-war success?"

"We should tell Japan now that she has got to mend her commercial as well as her military manners."

Lord Mancroft spoke at a meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain.—Associated Press.

Unique Channel Trip Planned

At dawn one day soon a 5 ft. model boat may leave Dover harbour on a Channel crossing attempt. She will head towards Cap Gris-Nez, on the French coast—controlled all the way by a radio beam.

A short way behind, in a small launch, will be Mr. George Honnest-Rodlich, of Rosemont Road, Richmond, the designer and builder of the boat, the Miss Ee-Dee.

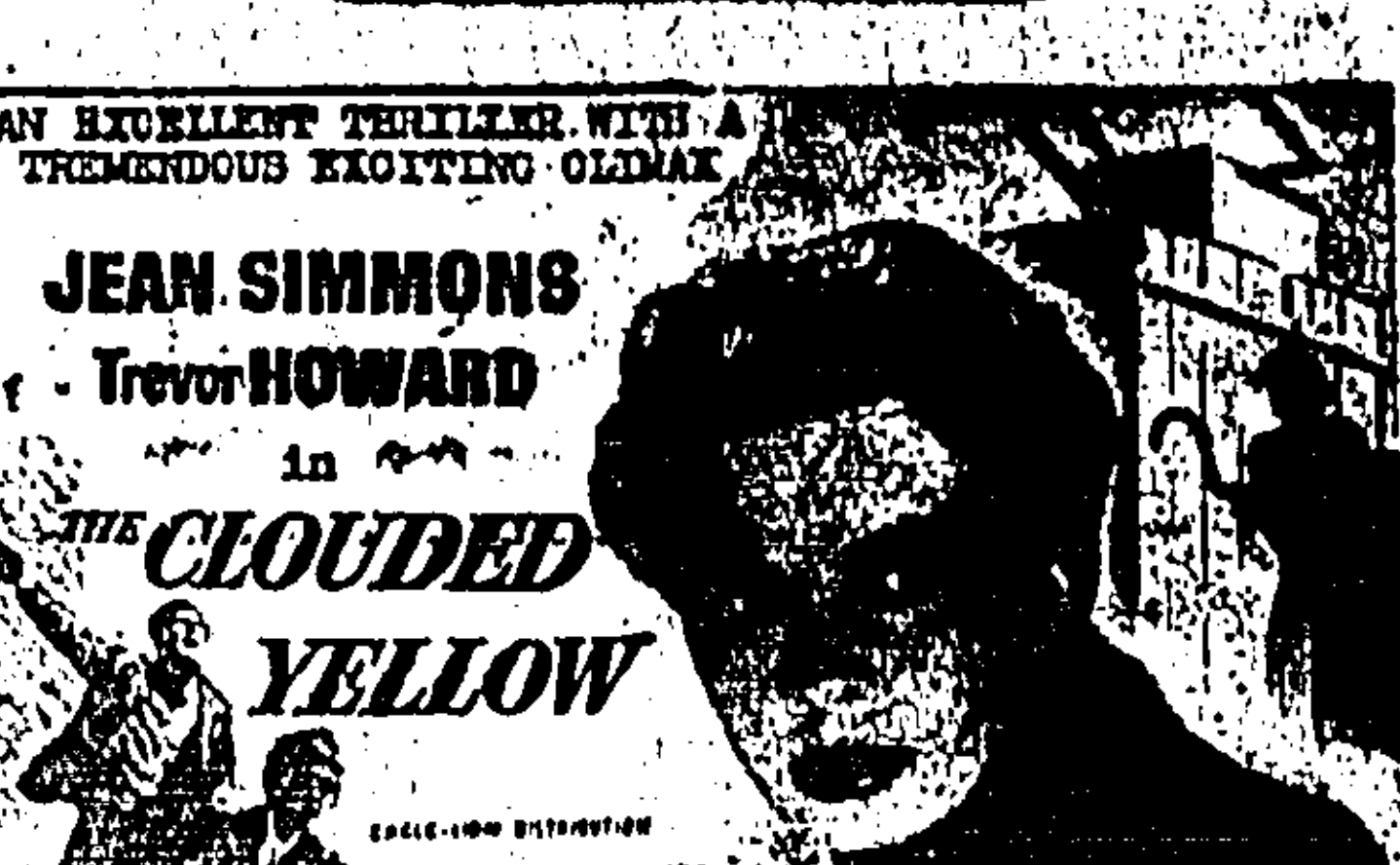
Mr. Rodlich has already tested her from Richmond to the South Bank Festival site, and estimates that, with good weather, the cross-Channel journey should take about seven or eight hours.

"I think the boat has a good chance of making the trip," he said. "I shall not attempt the journey if the sea is rough. I shall wait for the first perfect day."

A friend, Mr. J. Ballard, who will make the trip with him, said: "I have been in touch with the GPO in the hope that they may let us carry some mail over in the model, but I haven't heard from them yet."

Mr. Honnest-Rodlich first had the idea of radio-controlled model boats during the war.—London Evening News.

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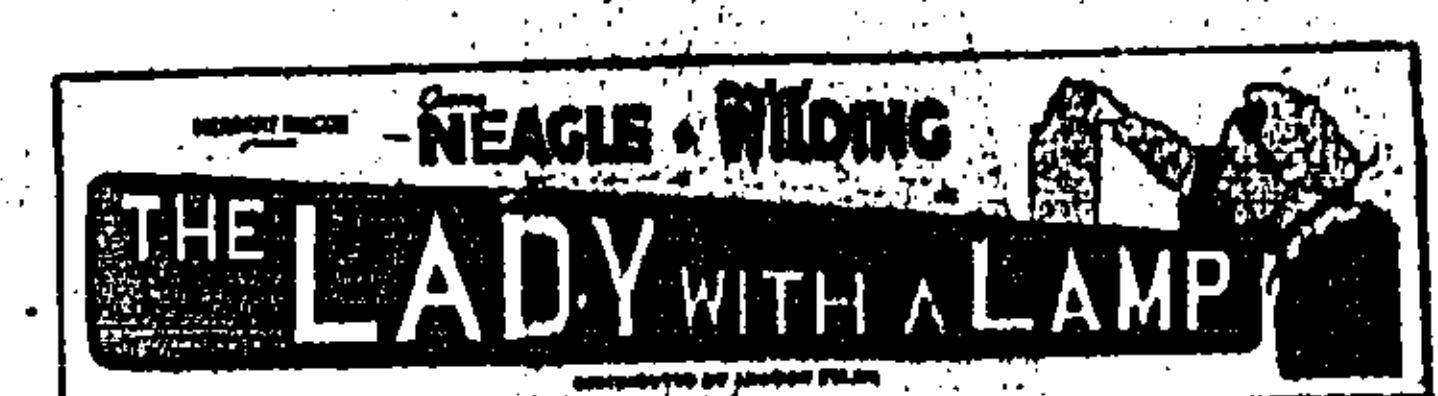
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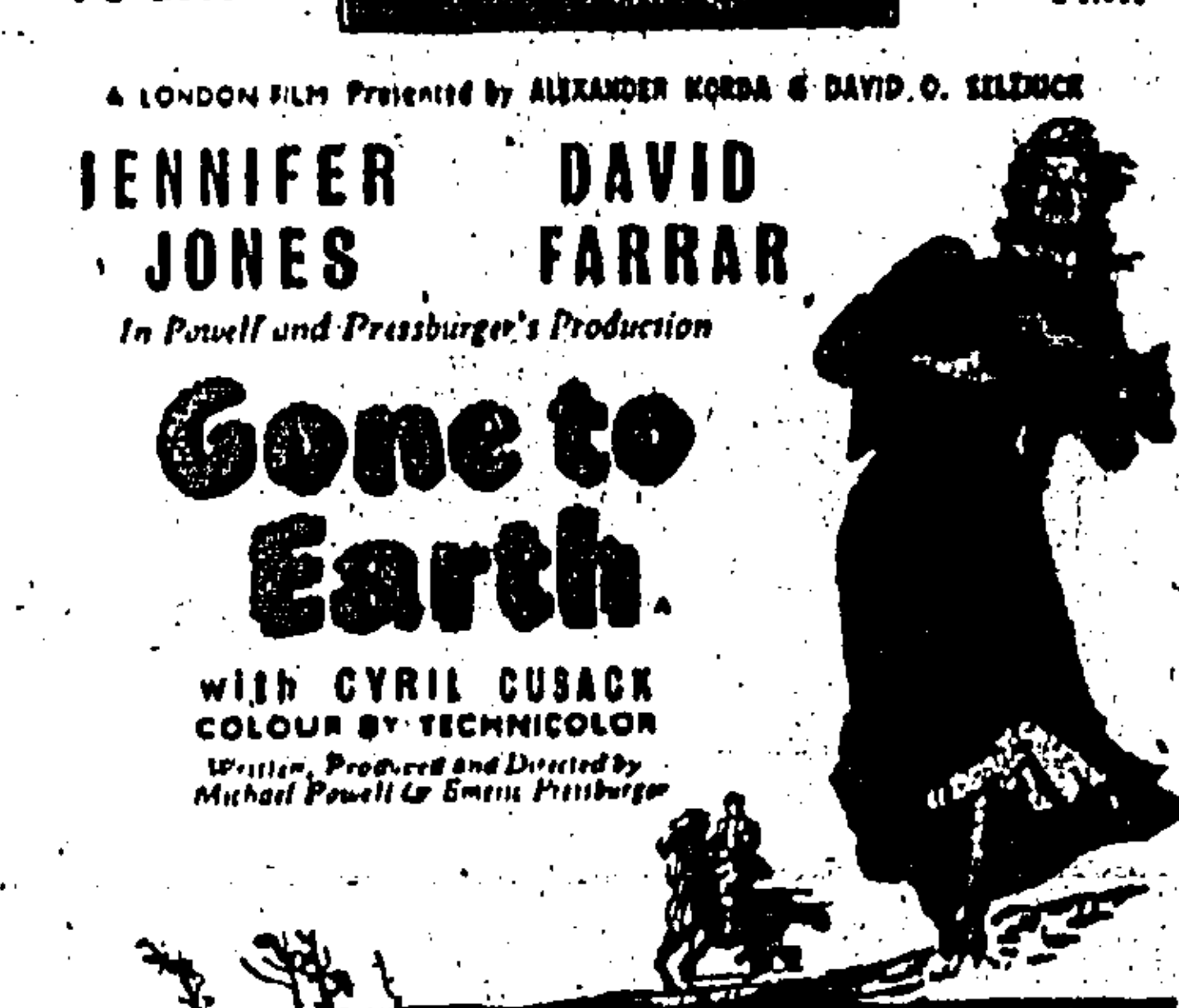
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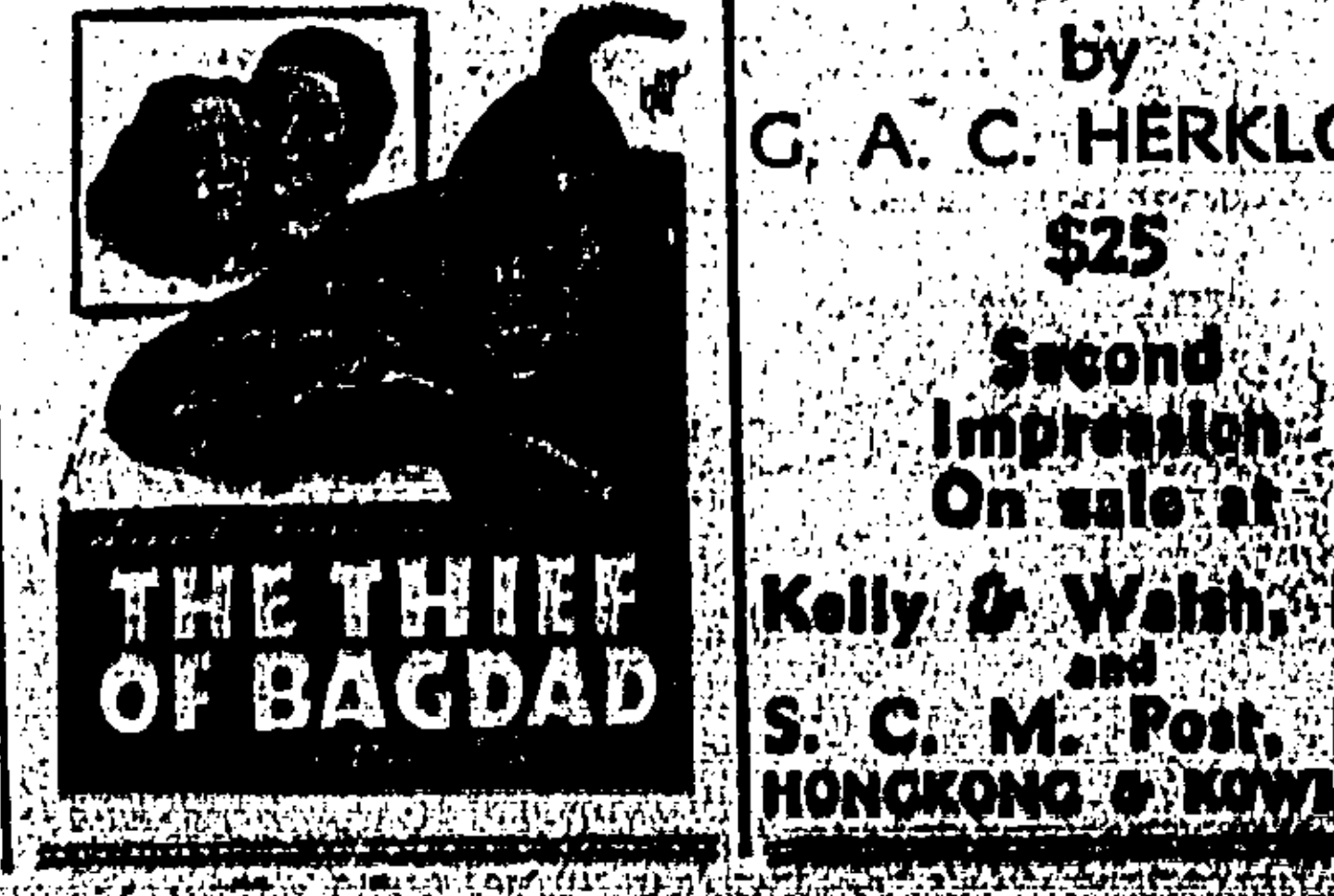
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THE STONE AGE WOMAN LOOKS AT HOLLYWOOD

by
MILTON SHULMAN

IT was inevitable, I suppose, that an anthropologist would discover Hollywood. Sociologists, historians, economists, journalists, psychiatrists, dramatists and novelists have long since, and many times, made this exploratory trek, and with a shudder reported their findings.

Now comes Dr. Hortense Powdermaker ("Hollywood, The Dream Factory," Secker and Warburg, 18s.) dragging along a portmanteau of scientific jargon and anthropological analogies. Her qualifications include an investigation of the Stone Age culture of the Melanesians on a primitive Pacific island and a cultural study of a town in Mississippi.

Her chief contribution to the already indigestible lumps of literature about Hollywood is a refreshing series of references. Where nepotism in Tammany Hall might satisfy a journalist trying to explain the importance of kinship in film studios, Dr. Powdermaker talks about "in groups among the Maoris."

Where an economist might consider the censorship code as a series of protective commercial regulations, Dr. Powdermaker prefers to think of them as taboos.

UP TO DATE

BUT squeezing facts into new terminology hardly changes them. Descriptions of Hollywood range from a state of mind to a trip through a sewer in a glass-bottomed boat. Dr. Powdermaker's intense siftings confirm and bring these definitions up to date.

Her method is the objective approach of the trained researcher. By understanding the frustrations, goals, backgrounds and thought processes of those who make films, she has tried to explain why they make the pictures they do. This book provides a contribution, but not a solution, to the problem.

The front-office executives, having achieved their positions through luck or shrewd manipulation, have poor business judgment and know little about films. They rely on instinct and formula, and live in an atmosphere of anxiety and fear in which the common sense has become the occupational disease.

The producers—"lesser gods, but colossal"—are, too, according to Dr. Powdermaker, insecure and frightened. They achieve their jobs by flattery, marriage, and by gambling with the odds and not asking for their winnings.

Although their main function is administrative, producers like to influence the creative side of picture-making. But the producer is recognized in Hollywood as the lowest form of intellectual life.

LEGEND

THE malapropisms of producers are the stuff of Hollywood legend. The producer who tried to hire Chaucer, the producer who spent a fortune reshooting a scene in which the word "din" was spoken, because "the public will not understand the word 'din' recall Renan's remark about French society: 'Their ignorance gives one a rough sense of the infinite.'"

Although Dr. Powdermaker's examples are more prosaic than these, her producers emerge as a convincingly incompetent lot. The writers, condemned to an assembly-line system of creative activity, are frustrated, dissatisfied and resigned. Easy money is the lure and the compensation. Certain that whatever they write will be changed or distorted, they dissolve into hacks and glib craftsmen.

Directors, for the most part, have little authority and have nothing to do with the writing

of the script or the casting. "A good director," it has been said, "is one who reads the script before he begins shooting."

Actors, apparently, are the worst of a depressing lot. The stars are exhibitionists, snobs and egomaniacs. Looks, sexiness, publicity, luck and, sometimes, ability are the ways to become a star.

"They are looked down upon as a kind of sub-human species," reports Dr. Powdermaker. "No one respects them. It is difficult to find anyone who has a good word to say for them."

The author admits, however, that much of this attitude is caused by envy. Basically actors are much like anyone else despite the cliché that there are three kinds of people—men, women and actors.

INSECURE

IT is these second-rate people, riding on a merry-go-round driven by the motive power of sex and money, that have produced the myth and the reality of this dream factory.

The films Hollywood produces reflect the uncertainties, the antagonisms, the pettiness, the shallowness, the opportunism and the anxieties of their makers.

Since they are unimaginative and inartistic they rely on the safe picture, the one that has made money before. Since they are insecure they yield to the ignorant bayings of pressure

groups and seek comfort in censorship codes.

If prostitutes are called dancing girls, if the word "adultery" is forbidden, if bad Mexicans are changed to bad gypsies because gypsies have no country that can register a protest, if sin is punished in the last five minutes no matter how attractive it is, portrayed in the preceding 90 minutes, profits have been safeguarded even if art has been debased in the process.

PROFITS

BUT if a film is not true how can it be moral? No one in Hollywood cares to ask or answer.

How then has Hollywood managed to survive so luxuriously for so long? Dr. Powdermaker would answer that the need for films has been great enough to support monumental inefficiency, staggering extravagance and huge profits.

While one has an uneasy feeling that most of her accusations are sound, the view remains that the indictment has been too one-sided and that the defence has been only unenthusiastically represented.

There must be a more plausible explanation for executives like Zanuck, directors like John Huston and Billy Wilder, actors like Bette Davis, Chaplin, Garbo and the Marx Brothers, writers like Joseph Mankiewicz. And for the fact that Hollywood has been since the days of D. W. Griffith, and is still today, turning out the best films in the world. They may happen in spite of Hollywood, but they could never have happened without Hollywood.

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WHERE STALIN WAS BORN

By CYRIL RAY

MOSCOW. FORTY-ODD miles or so from Tiflis is the little mountain town of Gori, dominated by the ruins of a 12th century fortress that has a known Armenian, Turks, Persians, Georgians and Russians as its masters.

But it is neither ruins nor its history that draws visitors, nowadays, to Gori. This is the birthplace of the greatest living Georgian, and the tiny house in which Josef Vissarionovich Djugashvili—Joseph Stalin—was born has been preserved and protected, fenced and fronted with gardens, and a museum set beside it.

It is a tiny two-roomed house typical of Georgia—rough timber and brick with a wooden verandah—and the Djugashvili family, mother and surviving son, lived in one of the two rooms, their landlord in the other.

It was once one of a crowded cluster of such houses, but now around it have been

pulled down, and it is now protected by a pillared canopy of marble, and guides show you the five square yards of room, with its brick floor, and its rough table, sofa, stool and bed, where in the 1880's the cobbler and his patient wife brought up the wiry, quick-witted little Soso—as small Josef is called in these parts.

The nearby museum illustrates the career that took Soso from a theological seminary to the Kremlin, by way of exile and revolution.

There is a new museum being built, story-high, a new hotel for tourists is under way, and the gardens that surround the canopy house are being extended into a statue and a ceremonial vista stretching a mile, or so to the river bank.

Meanwhile, Gori still has its traces of the town that little Soso knew—little galleries, houses, with dark-eyed children playing in their courtyards.

This expedition to Stalin's birthplace is the second, such sight-seers, visitors, have made recently.

Just before leaving Moscow for the South I joined the long queue that stretches, four times a week, through the Red Square and half around the Kremlin—a queue of anything up to half-a-mile long, four abreast, winter and summer, sunshine and snow, to see the embalmed body of Lenin in its glass showcase under the Kremlin wall.

Lenin's tomb is an arrangement of cubes in black and brown marble. Sentries, ceremoniously guard the casket, a case of glass and a bronze, where the dead leader lies, eyes closed, hands lying loosely on the coverlet that covers him to the waist, bathed in an unearthly rosy radiance.

The body is clothed in a dark party tunic, buttoned to the neck, with a single medal ribbon on the breast.

Down here the marble is black and grey, and Lenin's face and hands, as you move round the three sides of the casket (keep moving, single file) are less warily guarded than you would expect, more like a sacred relic than like a sacred relic.

IN SWEDEN

A man can't sell—without his wife's consent

by JOSEPH GARRITY

THERE were female smiles in Sweden recently at the remark of London Judge Earengy that "fair shares for wives of their husbands' wages" was a principle difficult to enforce in law.

From "the land of happy wives," Swedish women have written pointing out that economic equality in marriage is a right they have enjoyed for 80 years.

How does it work? Under the Swedish Marriage Act of 1921 husbands and wives are legally bound to pool their incomes and divide them equally.

This obligation of equal shares applies also to property and to debts.

Indeed, the Swedish husband has lost so much ground, since the days of the Viking buccanniers that he cannot buy or sell a thing without the consent of his wife.

Any husband who secretly sells his watch for ready cash might find himself in the same dilemma as the spouse of Mrs. Olla Olson, who recently sued her husband for pawing his typewriter.

Mr. Olson, who had paid for the machine with his own money, smuggled it out of the house one day to raise enough cash to back his fancy in a horse race.

But, unwittingly, he encountered the 1921 marriage law. This stipulates that the contents of the home are the joint possessions of every couple.

Not even the kitchen poker is negotiable by one partner without the consent of the other.

The legal accent on possessions is a feature of every betrothal. It is customary for a Swedish bride to prepare an inventory of her possessions to ensure, in the event of divorce, her title to any property she brings into the marriage.

No bridegroom is shocked to find his bride-tour their home after the honeymoon labelling the furniture as a safeguard against future disputes.

Gone are the days when some wives had to chase wayward husbands on Saturday night to salvage what remained of the week's wages. Today under the pooling system it is a common sight to see a husband and wife opening each other's pay packets.

Women are so well protected by law that husbands cannot even object if wives go and collect the pay packets themselves.

The problem of the spiteful will does not exist in Sweden. For on a husband's death, half the estate goes to the widow, and the remainder to the children. This rule applies in reverse on the death of a wife.

What do Swedish men think of it all? Many say that the equally campaign has swung the balance too far and that the law has made the woman the boss.

Because of the equal pay-for-work drive, women's wages in many jobs have increased, and in some trades, such as textiles, men are now demanding equal pay with women.

Women are wearing the trousers so thoroughly now that many husbands are learning cooking and baby care at evening classes. Some men run the home while wives are out bread-winning, or away on holiday.

"Bachelor" holidays are now popular with Swedish wives.

The women of Sweden are now so "free" that they suffer little, if any, social stigma by choosing to have a child out of wedlock. Eight out of every 100 do.

Of the 343 children born every day in Sweden, 29 are illegitimate, but they enjoy normal passport and inheritance rights.

Another significant fact revealed by the Swedish official almanac is that 680 out of every 1,000 first children are born in the first six months of marriage.

Are Swedish women satisfied? "No," says Mrs. Svea Svenson. "We get no alcohol ration from the State monopoly until we are 23, and if we marry our ration is put at our husbands' disposal."

"Sex prejudice still remains in Sweden. During wartime tobacco rationing, women were allotted less smokes than men."

"Otherwise we think women's rights are nearly sufficient. We wish our sisters elsewhere similar luck."

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